

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR

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THE FARMER AND RECIPROCITY.

The latest discussion of reciprocity in the Randolph contemporary is much the sanest one we have seen in that paper. It closes by saying that in the grand total reciprocity may be a good thing, "but how it will not fail to work disastrously to the interests of Vermont we cannot see; which is reason enough why Vermont should not favor it." Justly, we did not suppose the Herald editor had come to that stage when he believed Vermont should not support a thing because he could not see the light, and that that was reason enough.

Soberly, the Monitor observes that the Herald is laboring under altogether mistaken ideas and impressions on some points yet. It appears that most of the papers in Vermont opposing this treaty, and the strongest opposition from the farmers themselves, comes from localities away from the border that do not understand the situation. Up here on the border in Orleans and Franklin counties, where we are more or less familiar with the situation as it really is, the Monitor believes there is less opposition to the treaty than there is in the central and southern part of the state where the farmers look upon the situation with a purely theoretical mind. From personal observation the Monitor finds the nearer the line a Vermont farmer lives, the less he fears reciprocity; and almost without exception, so far as we have observed, the former Canadian who is now farming this side of the border favors the agreement. We do not mean to say that Orleans county is solid for reciprocity, but we do believe there is less opposition here, because we know from observation what we are talking about, than in the southern counties of the state.

Touching upon a most vital part of the discussion the Herald says: "The Monitor asks how, with Eastern Canadian farm labor as high as in Vermont, he can produce cheaper than the Vermont farmer. We do not know to what precise locality the Monitor refers. Certainly it cannot be to a fair average of the province of Quebec as compared with Vermont. If so, why is it that Canadians come here to buy farms and Vermonters don't go up there?"

Now the Monitor is especially glad this phase of the question has been brought out, because of all phases of the subject it feels better capable of answering this than any other. The writer being a holder of stock in a real estate concern, and its treasurer, feels that he knows with some degree of certainty the reason why the Canadian farmer in the past year or two has been coming to the states. Being near the border and dealing in farms almost wholly, and selling many properties to Canadians who visit here several times before buying, gives one who asks questions a fairly good chance to speak with some certainty. The Canadian farmer, from whatever part of Quebec he may have come, except the extreme northern and western part, to buy a Vermont farm comes:

1. Because farms are cheaper here.
2. Prices for his product are a little higher.
3. To be freer from religious domination and taxation.
4. He appreciates the advantages of the R. F. D. and more common use of the telephone.
5. He escapes the saloon in every small town.
6. He appreciates our superior schools.

We make the statement again that on the average the farms in Quebec east of the St. Lawrence, and this is the only tract of Canada of which the product of the farms would compete with the Vermont farmer, are higher than in Vermont and that farm labor is very little, if any cheaper. We say this without fear of proof to the contrary.

This being true there is but one possible explanation of the fact that on the whole the Canadian farmer can produce and sell his product at a profit, for less than the Vermont farmer. The answer is because he can buy feeds cheaper, investment in farm machinery is less and the costs of his flour, clothing and other necessary articles of living and farming are cheaper. And so far as our study of the proposed schedule goes we believe the conditions making farming profitable across the border now would make it profitable here after the agreement goes into effect, even if prices were a little lower; or else the Canadian farmer will be compelled to pay more for certain machinery and necessities and the Canadian will get better prices if he makes a profit.

The great law of supply and de-

mand in Canada and in the United States are so nearly alike that whatever adjustment takes place in agricultural interests will be so very slight in final results to the farmer that only a rumbling quake, without damage, will be felt when that imaginary commercial fissure between the United States and Canada slips together.

The Herald speaks of the ease with which Boston milk concerns would "calmly reach over into Canada and fill their cans at will," at such a time as was experienced by the New England farmer last fall when he was trying to get better prices for his milk. The Herald apparently disregards the fact that Boston is 250 miles from the nearest Canadian farm and 300 miles from any number of Canadian farms that would supply milk by the carload; that this same Canadian farmer is only 50 miles from his own markets of Montreal and Quebec and that transportation charges and problems would make it almost impossible for the Canadian farmer to in any way become a competitor.

The Herald insults the honest belief of many an intelligent farmer on this side of the line who favors the treaty, as well as those on the other side who do not favor it, when it says that anyone is shortsighted who can not see the vast advantage to the Canadian farmer in the composition of the proposed schedule. Anyone who follows the Canadian papers can not fail to find some pretty strong arguments against the treaty, as a detriment to Canadian agricultural interests, and the writer of the following which appeared in a letter to the Montreal Star is worth quoting:

"Under reciprocity the Canadian border farmer will be menaced as never before. The conviction is steadily growing as the question is being looked into in all its aspects. Fill up the markets of our big manufacturing centres with American trust-handled produce, and reciprocity's true results will then be revealed. I hope the Star will send a representative to the New England farming districts and then tell the Canadian agriculturists what he finds. A greater public duty could not fall to a newspaper at this juncture."

"An Old Subscriber,
"Stanstead Plain, Que."

If the Star should send a representative here and he should go home and tell what he found he would tell the Canadian farmer that he was paying 33 1-3 per cent less for cream separators in Vermont than the Vermont farmer was paying; that the Canadian farmer was buying United States plows for 40 per cent less money than the New England farmer and that this was the fruit of protection from Canadian competition. That the United States farmer by surrounding himself with a protection wall had made it possible for combines and combinations to corner everything within that wall and charge him exorbitant prices for his machinery and pay him what he pleased for his product. That in reality the wall was making a prisoner of him instead of being merely a thing to keep others out. That he was really in the position of the boy who got into jail but wrote home to his mother that he had a steady inside job where the rough world could not get in to buffet him about. It was true.

Incidentally he might tell the publisher of the Star that he was buying printing presses made in New England cheaper than the Herald or the Monitor was able to buy them—and also that he was able to buy almost identically the same type composing machine, handled by a subsidiary company in Canada, for less money than it could be purchased for here.

Foley Kidney Pills.

Neutralize and remove the poisons that cause backache, rheumatism, nervousness, a dull kidney and bladder irregularity. They build up and restore the natural action of these vital organs. F. D. Pierce.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Figures, on the Whole, Encouraging.
The Barton Monitor has been analyzing the census figures for its county, Orleans, and it finds that only four of the eighteen towns show in 1910 the highwater mark of population the four being Barton, Newport, Derby and Troy. These four are the largest places in the county besides, and the figures of the other fourteen towns indicate that the four have been built up partially at the expense of the other towns, a trend of population which, on a small scale, is like the trend in all parts of New England and of most parts of the country. Barton, Newport and Derby are as like in population as three peas in a pod, there being no more than three hundred difference between the smallest and largest, while Troy, which is rated fourth, is considerably less than the three leaders. All of the four towns have manufacturing interests of some magnitude, this again being an unmistakable reflection of the trend of population toward the manufacturing centers. But there is a more hopeful side of the Orleans county figures, for there are five other towns which have apparently stopped the downward slide and from 1900 to 1910 showed a small percentage of gain in the number of inhabitants. This is very gratifying to the state, inasmuch as Orleans is rated as one of the agricultural counties of the state, in which there is apt to be the greatest decline. In fact, the comparative figures for half a century show that the county as a whole during the last decade made the largest gain in population since 1870, when the state was contributing so heavily to the upbuilding of the western and

middle-western sections of the country. Orleans is to be encouraged over the outlook—Barre Times.

A Big Asbestos Industry in Vermont.

It will be news to a great many Vermont people to be told that a mining industry of great promise is being developed in the town of Lowell, yet large quantities of excellent asbestos are being produced there every week. The Lowell Lumber and Asbestos company, incorporated under the laws of Maine, owns several hundred acres of land in the mountains of Lowell and is at present producing considerable valuable asbestos. Some forty men are employed and there is a promise of a production of one hundred tons per day in the near future. Mr. William G. Gallagher and members of his family of Philadelphia are the owners of nearly all the stock of the company. Mr. Gallagher spends most of his time at the mines with the secretary, Thomas Ralston. The asbestos produced in the Lowell mine is of a high grade and known as chrysotile asbestos. This is the same kind that is produced in the province of Quebec.

There is only one other mine in the United States that produces this kind of asbestos. This is located in Wyoming and is still in the development stage so that it is quite true to state that the Vermont mine is the only one of the kind in the country that is producing asbestos on a commercial basis. The Lowell mine is somewhat handicapped by being off the lines of transportation and is forced to haul its finished product a distance of 15 miles to Hyde Park. There is hope that a branch line of steam or electric railroad will eventually be built into the mine, which would undoubtedly pay with the full development of both mine and the lumber industry.

There is an amphibole asbestos mine in Bedford City, Va., which produces a short-fibre asbestos, which is not nearly so valuable as the chrysotile and these three mines are the only ones that are being worked at the present time.

For many years this country has imported practically all the asbestos consumed and at present is importing ninety to ninety-five per cent of the quantity, most of it from Canada. It is said that there is great promise of an immense industry being developed in this state. The statement is authoritative and it is said there is enough asbestos at the Lowell mine to supply ten fibre mills for the next one hundred years.—Burlington Free Press.

"Foley's Honey and Tar is the best cough remedy I ever used as it quickly stopped a severe cough that had troubled me," says J. W. Kurn, Princeton, Neb. Just so quick and sure it cures all cases of coughs, colds, lagrippe and lung trouble. Refuse substitutes. F. D. Pierce.

STATE NEWS.

State Literary Note.

New free public libraries have just been established by vote of their town meetings in the towns of Colchester, Grand Isle, Lowell, Middlebury, Roxbury, Troy, Weathersfield, and Williamstown. These make 126 free public libraries owned and controlled by the towns of the state which have been founded with the aid of the state, and 183 libraries in all in the state.

Curfew at Lyndonville.

At an adjourned village meeting of Lyndonville it was voted to establish a curfew law, whereby children under the age of sixteen are not to be allowed on the streets after 9 p. m., if not accompanied by their parents. There are exceptions, however, on band concert night and certain other entertainments. It was suggested at the meeting that two extra policemen might be required to enforce the curfew law, and it was voted to engage extra policemen if it was found necessary.

Dog Owner's Notice.

Every dog owner possessed of any humanitarian sentiments ought at this season of the year to keep his dog tied up or otherwise cared for so as to prevent the dog chasing deer which are heavy with young and unable to escape. While the snow is deep and more or less crusted, deer are helpless when pursued by dogs. To illustrate how helpless they are it may be truthfully said that a man on snowshoes can, by rapidly walking, easily tie out and capture a deer or kill it with a club and in some sections this brutal method of obtaining venison is still in vogue. Other of the wild game of the state is at this time unable to protect itself from similar attacks for similar reasons.

John W. Titcomb,
State Commissioner.

One Woman Dead. Two Others Shot at Then Commits Suicide.

After shooting one colored woman dead, perhaps fatally injuring another, and missing a third, who escaped, a man committed suicide.

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MISS COLBURN

BATCHELDER BLOCK

caped by jumping from a second-story window, Reuben Price, a colored soldier and a member of Troop G, 10th Cavalry, U. S. A., took his own life Friday at Winoski. Price, who is stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, went to the house run by Anna Chandler, at 25 West Allen street in Winoski, this morning, for the express purpose of shooting Esther Woods, who is an occupant of the house. Price went straight to the girl's room on the second floor and walked in, saying as he entered: "I am come to shoot you." Before the girl could stir, he fired two shots from a 33-calibre revolver at her, both entering near the heart. She dropped over dead. Price then went across the hall and broke down the door of a room occupied by Marie Johnson, but she escaped by jumping out of the window to the sidewalk below, spraining an ankle and one arm. He next went downstairs and opened fire on the landlady, Anna Chandler, also colored. One shot struck her right arm and a second entered her chest. Price then turned the revolver on himself, killing himself instantly. The Chandler woman was hurried to the Fanny Allen hospital, where her chances of recovery are considered small. All the parties mentioned were colored. Price, who is 23 years of age, had served out his time in his company only the other day and re-enlisted yesterday. Jealousy is said to be the cause of the crime. Price had threatened injury to the Woods girl, who was 21, on a number of occasions. He objected to anyone else paying her attention and made things generally disagreeable when she was present at any social affair when she received the attentions of anyone but himself. Price's record, according to the officers at Fort Ethan Allen, had been good. He had been keeping company with the Woods girl until a few weeks ago. In shooting himself, after committing his crimes, Price had to reload his revolver as he had exhausted all the cartridges in the fusillade against the women in the house.

Dy-pap is on the Decline
Seaver's Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Forty-nine Cases out of Fifty.

Why anyone in Barton and Orleans should continue to suffer with indigestion when a box of Seaver's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure, is certainly a mystery. The E. W. Barron Company and Kinney's Pharmacy have been selling Seaver's Dyspepsia Tablets for some time, and we know from actual experience right here in our own town stores just what Seaver's Dyspepsia Tablets will do and if you inquire of the above druggists they will tell you they never knew a remedy to prove so decidedly beneficial in the treatment of indigestion, dyspepsia, palpitation, sleeplessness and other forms of stomach trouble.

It certainly ought to give you confidence when you know that every 50c box of Seaver's Dyspepsia Tablets contains 20 days treatment, and at the end of that time if you are not decidedly benefited all you need to do is to go back to the dealer and get your money. Seaver's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold right on their own merits. They cure indigestion simply by toning up the stomach and digestive organs so that the food will assimilate and give strength to the system just as nature intended. Seaver's Dyspepsia Tablets are such a good nerve tonic too. Just try a box and see if it does not give you new energy, new ambition and new courage to carry out your plans and daily work. If it doesn't your money back.

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